cago Addressed by Representative Celts.

Davitt Preaches Patient Endurance and Finerty Armed Resistance.

There were two immense Irish demonstrations in Chicago on Saturday, the 14th inst. One at Ogden's Grove, in the northwestern section of the city, presided over by ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, was addressed by Michael Davitt, Patrick Egan, and Alexander Sullivan. Another, at the Driving Park, in the western edge of the city, was addressed by John Devoy, of New York, and Fathers Toomey and Fanning. At the latter meeting resolutions were adopted alleging that serious evils exist in the management of the Irish cause, urging the necessity of selecting leaders who have the respect of all classes of citizens, and pledging earnest support to Mr. Parnell. Both gatherings were attended by repre-sentative Celts in large numbers.

Excerpts from Michael Davitt's Speech I would rather by patient endurance, by suf-I would rather by patient endurance, by suffering insult, by putting up with calumny and
misrepresentation, plod on through all my life
working for Irish national self-government than
to gratify the natural promptings of the Irish
heart to have revenue for what Ireland has suffered in the past. [Applause.] The fight for
Irish national self-government looks perhaps
different in Ireland from what it does in Chicago.
[Hear! hear!] It is very easy to establish an
Irish remubile 3,000 miles away from Ireland by
patriotic speeches [applause and laughter]; but
I assure you it is not at all an easy task on the
hillsides and the plains of dear old Ireland.
[Applause.]

[Applause.]
The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme is believed by many ardent Nationalists in America to be not an unmixed evil. I must say that the same opinion largely obtains in Ireland. The scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone recognized the principle of national self-government for which the Irish race has so long constants. tended. A Parliament in Publin to manage Irish affairs appeals strongly to me as an Irish

tended. A Parliament in Dublin to manage Irish affairs appeals strongly to me as an Irish Nationalist to accept such a measure, and hope for time to remedy the other drawbacks of such a measure; and, consequently, when appealed to by Mr. Parnell for my opinion, I agreed with him that we would not be acting in the interests of the Irish people if we did not advise them to accept and cive a fair trial to Mr. Gladstone's achieve of home rule. [Applause]

The situation in Ireland to day is such as may largely draw upon the patience and forbearance which I ask of my countrymen in America for the leaders and the people at home. Gladstone's defeat gives power in Ireland for a time to the landlerd garrisen of that country and its English supporters, the Tory party. Many men in America may believe that this means the defeat of our poicy and the overthrow of our movement. Well, such emphatically is not the belief of the leaders at home or of the Irish people. We do not think that the mevement started by the Land League is st all impaired by the recent defeat in the House of Commons. So long as we have cool heads and resolute hands to carry on the struggle it matters very little about one or more knock-down blows. We have become so accustomed to reverses in Ireland, our movement has so often arisen from defeat to smite its very overthrowers, that we are not discouraged or dismayed at having to defeat to smite its very overthrowers, that we are not discouraged or dismayed at having to begin again this winter the fight that has been going on without cessation during the last seven going on without cessation during the last seven years. The overthrow of the Gladstone Govern-ment will change the scene of action from West-minster to Ireland. In the British Parliament Parnell has had the balance of power during the last few years. Therefore the struggle for Irish autonomy was mainly carried on there. Now the scene of action and strife is removed to Ireland, where, notwithstanding the power of England, Irish national sentiment reigns su-preme in an impregnable position. [Applause.] We believe that we can light out the destiny of our country even without the aid of the sword. [Applause and "Hear, hear." In ireland borrowing weapons from the constitutional armory of England and turning those weapons against herself in Ireland has made Irish national sentiment supreme within her borders and our cause to be respected throughout the civilized world. [Applause.] Mr. Sullivan has spoken some truths, which, I trust, will attract attention in England. It was not M. Parnell, it was not his followers, who called the dynamiters into England. All this was done by England, and if men here in America choose to of our country even without the aid of the sword. England, and if men here in America choose to England, and it men here in America choose to fight for revenge, choose to resort to retail ation for the wrongs indicted upon them and their country, we cannot be to blame. It is England that is to blame, [Applause and "Hear! hear!"] I must say, however, that we in Ireland believe we can work out the destiny of our country, we can vindicate Irish national sentiment, we can realize Irish patriotic aspirations, without the

tle account taken here in America of the terri-ble odds against which we have to contend at home. Don't you think the policy which has brought so much about is the best and the wisest policy for us to pursue? [Applause and "Yes."] Anyhow, we are going to pursue it. ["Good enough."] I am certain that in a short time we will win the fact. time we will win this fight. Finerty Differs from Davitt.

Chairman John F. Finerty, in the course

of his speech, said Mr. Davitt had miscon-

aid of dynamite or any policy of that kind.

We in Ireland must face the enemy and fight
the battle of our country. [Applause and "True
for you."] We are the men in the gap. We
have to run all the risk. We have to take the
consequences, providing we make a false step.
Therefore, we are the men, I think, who have
the right to say in what way was the

the right to say in what way we, the people of Ireland, shall work out the regeneration of our country. [Applause and "Good."] there is lit-tle account taken here in America of the terri-

ceived their pupose. They wanted them [the Irish in Ireland] to take all they could get and look for more. Did England or Mr. Davitt suppose that they would thrust any policy on them? If there was any way they could annoy England-keep her awake nights-they wanted to do it. He approved of what Mr. Davitt had done and of what Mr. Parnell had done. Said Mr. Finerty:
We are glad to see Mr. Davitt here as the
representative of that dear old country that
gave us birth. Great God, gentlemen, we don't want them to accept dangers that we don't want to share. Our Christ said: "He that denies me before men, him will I deny before my Father before men, him will I deny before my Father in Heaven." Some of our leaders denied us in the House of Commons, but we won't deny them. However we may differ in opinion, the glorious gospel of unity in aid of Ireland shall prevail. They should be aided with our swords and our pens, or in any other way we can help them. I shall be prepared for compromise when every selfish word shall be atoned for by England. Charity is grand, my friends; forgiveness is great, but England is not yet in sackcloth. We have forgotten that Giadstone was a hypocrite, a Pharisse. Absolutely we no longer groan for the Eurl of Spencer. Spencer has repented, my friends. He is a sneep, but still he is a kind of friends. He is a sneep, but still he is a kind of a black sheep. Great heavens, gentlemen, it is impossible for us to stand under that flag and listen to those mid doctrines that Mr. Davitt gives utterance to! It will not always be in the power of England to dictate terms to Ireland. God grant the hour may come when in some broad line of battle our soldlers may be able to wipe out the stigma of the battle of the Boyne. Some of us may never see it. We are getting old, some of us. Let us hope that Ireland will never cease to resist. It is for this we think and toil and our only hope is to lift up our flag, to establish a republic which will be presided over by a Parnell or a Michael Davitt.

"I THOUGHT, Miss S., that you hated that flirty minx; yet you went up and kissed "So I do hate her, and that is why I did it. Look at the big freckles on her chin where I kissed the powder off."

An old widower says: When you por the question to a lady, do it with a kind of taugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very good; if she does not, you can say you were only in fun.

MANY women think they are domestic if they stay at home to entertain company; while their husbands think they are as little domestic at home as abroad.

A WOMAN who takes all the fashion magatines generally goes to a dressmaker to learn what is new in the fashions, and never makes her own dresses-

#### BASE-BALL.

and-Neck in the Race for the League Pennant.

Playing the National Game in Japan -Base-Ball Notes and Gossip.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The contest for the League championship increases in interest as the finish is approached. The Eastern series proved disastrons to the Western clubs, a majority of the games played having gone against them. Of the games with New York neither Detroit nor Chicago was able to win one, and they fared but little better with Boston, the latter winning two out of three with each of the leaders. The Detroit club is showing weakness in the pitcher's position, the most difficult of all to strengthen; in fact it is an impossibility for them to remedy the evil from the outside, their only salvation lies in Getzien and Baldwin recovering their old-time power. The champions are playing very singular ball, and many believe they are not trying to win the peanant. They will play a very strong game one day, and like a parcel of amateurs the next. Taking into consideration the fact that New York plays 21 out of the last 24 games on its home grounds, and that both Detroit and Chicago play the close of their series away from home, the chances are in favor of New York taking the pennant unless these two Western clubs materially increase their lead above what it is at pres-

In the American Association, St. Louis has too strong a lead to be overcome, and Louisville beats Cincinnati for second place by a fair percentage. The following tables give details of position, up to and including Saturday, August 14:

NAT	IONAL LEAGE	TEL		
	Games	Games	Post-	
Clubs-	WOD.	lost	paned.	
Detroit	39	91	4	
Chicago		00	0.1	
New York		24		
Philadelphia		28	10	
Boston,		40	7	
St. Louis		54	4.1	
Kansas City		56	10	
Washington		61	11.	
AMERI	CAM ASSOCIA	TION.		
Cinbs-		Won.	Lost.	
St. Louis		60	24	
Louisville			30	
Cincinnati			44	
Brookivn		46	87	
Pitta urg			35	
Athletic			45	
Metropolitan			41	
Baltimore			1.5	
HOME-	GROUND 6	AMES.		
The recent of	the games	vilure d	her oneds	

club upon its own grounds thus far this sea-Games Games

son is as follows: At the last game between New York and Detroit 11,000 people were in attendance. McCormick has dropped off fearfully in

his pitching, and the famous "Jersey battery" is not the terror to the opponents of Chicago that it was in the early part of the

play off. If they should happen to win costs me." em all they would be pretty close to the

A Great Game of Base-Ball in Japan.

A young American teacher in Japan ini tiated his pupils into the mystery of the game, and then invited a friend in Yokohama to get up a nine from the American clerks and play with the boys. The friend thus describes the game: The umpire was a Jap, who spoke no English. That was the first difficulty under which we labored. When a disputed point arose the whole of the other nine would splutter classic Japanese at him by the yard, evidently quoting all the fathers from Confucius down, while our good old Anglo-Saxon expletives were lost on him. This, with the fact that my men were rusty and rather out of trim for running, soon put us on the wrong side of the tally sheet.

Matters grew worse until in the fourth inning, when I hit upon a bright idea. I knocked a grounder and started for first base at my best stop-that-car speed. The fat little short-stop fell on the ball in his usual hap-hazard but lucky fashion, picked it up and let it drive at Sumi Toko, the black-eyed first baseman. Sumi caught it like a little man and stood squarely in my path, with his artless Japanese amile and the ball. Acting under a sudden inspiration, I dodged to the left, executed flank movement, and reached the base before Sumi realized the situation. Then there was a hub-bub. The almond-eyed Japanese umpire stood to his gnns, however. He said that I had reached the base without being touched, and that I was therefore safe to all law and precedent. My men were so convulsed with laughter that the next one that came to the but knocked a feeble "daisy cutter" into the second baseman's hands, and then ran me off my base. I started for second, however, fully determined to steal that base if Yankee ingenuity could do it. Sumi, the black-eyed first baseman, was hot on my trail. I dodged to the right, but the second baseman was prepared and headed me off. Finally I outmaneuvered him, and got between him and

the base. But a new difficulty awaited me. center fielder had played up in good shape and covered the base. The ball was thrown to him by the now breathless baseman and I was again headed off. I circled about in the hope of luring the fielder from the base and succeeded. But this profited me nothing, for by that time the whole Japaness nine was gathered about that base in a state bordering on insanity. After two or hree revolutions in my orbit I broke away to a neighboring rice field, with the whole nine at my heels, and the umpire running along to see fair play. Finally laughter and an unseen obstacle brought me to the ground. The second fielder jumped upon me and pounded me triumphantly with the ball, while the umpire officially and with as much solemnity as his lack of breath permitted, deciared me That broke up the game. My men out. were fairly doubled up with laughter, and my friend the schoolmaster raged up and down, filled with scorn and wrath against his unfortunate pupils, into whose heads he had labored three months to inculcate the principles of base-ball, with this ludicrous result.

It seems to be generally conceded that Louis will not be represented in the National League next year, unless the champions of the American Association should buy the Lucas franchise, and apply for admission. If this should occur, it is

safe to promise a red-hot contest for 1887. THE New York "giants" are playing bet-ter ball than they did one month ago, and their players are in better shape than they

CLARKSON is doing just as he did lase year, and pitching stronger as the season

### A SECOND TWEED.

Two Immense Demonstrations at Chi- Detroit, Chicago, and New York Neck- The Romantic Career of Maurice B. Flynn, Now Under Indictment at New York.

> From a Farm to One Million. Dollars and Great Political Influence.

Maurice Bennett Flynn was born in Malden, Columbia County, N. Y., so his biographer states, Nov. 3, 1848. His father, an honest Irishman, at the time, carned his livelihood by day's work among the farmers of his neighborhood, taking care of his household out of his meager earnings. Maurice, who was the fourth of six children, inherited his father's sturdy, selfreliant qualities. Before he was 8 years of age he assisted in the planting of many acres of corn and potatoes in the intervals of going to school. His first \$10 bill was earned by picking and selling berries, which



grew wild in the woodlands and pasture lots, for which he found a market in the villages of Malden and Chatham.

When only twelve years of age he displayed his ingenuity and enterprise by building a smoke-house and wood-house for his father, and both were constructed on plans that won for him a great deal of praise for their neatness and convenience. Before he was fourteen he did not hesitate to shoulder his rake and follow the fastest grain cradlers or reaping machines in the harvest fields. On one occasion he was given one of four corners in a large field of wheat and told that he must keep his way clear of sheaves down the sides and across the ends with three crack rakers and binders stationed in the same way. The day was terribly warm and the work was pushed along with a rush, but Maurice kept his ground clear and never flinched.

Philadelphia has ten postponed games to his fellow workmen, "no matter what it

This indomitable spirit characterized he undertook and still marks his actions. No work that his hands found to do was considered beneath his dignity.

In 1864 he entered the Christian Brothers school in Troy, and with the money he had saved from industry about his boyhood home paid for one year's tuition. In 1865, when 18 years of age, he went to New York, determined to make a name and a fortune for himself. He obtained employment in a grocery store in Williamsburg, but soon became dissatisfied with this, as he saw no future ahead of him there. at length secured a situation in the Novelty iron works, and remained there only a week, when he left to become a book-keeper with Guy C. Hotchkiss & Son at a salary of \$8 per week. In a short time his salary was raised to \$10 in consideration of his attentiveness to business.

In August, 1866, the junior member of the firm died and the sole management of the business fell on Maurice. Though still but a boy, yet with characteristic indomitable plack and fidelity, he undertook and successfully bore all the responsibility thus suddenly thrust upon him, and conducted the whole business alone until about two yesrs afterward, when Mr. Charles H. Field, for twenty years a book-keeper for J. B. & W. W. Cornell, bought an interest in the firm. About this time Mr. Hotchkiss, in recognition of the unflagging industry and business sagneity of Mr. Flynn, gave him a small interest in the business. His talents as a business man proved so valuable that on May 1, 1870, he was admited to the firm as an equal partner.

All this time Mr. Flynn lived in Brooklyn, and during his leisure hours he acquired a knowledge of the French, German, and Spanish languages and also took lessons in mechanical drawing and elecution and began to dabble a little in polities.

His political experience extended only over two terms in the Legislature, but it was sufficient to have inculcated in him a taste for politics which has only grown keener with years. Before Mr. Flynn had any political prominence the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Company had city contracts in New York and Brooklyn aggregating \$227,561.53. Since January. 1880, the records show the contracts for the Department of Public Works have aggregated \$328,021,21.

In New York he joined the County Democracy and was a bosom friend of the late Hubert O. Thompson. His advice and his pocket-book were sought in equal proportion, and he is said to have yielded up ooth very readily. He was known as the rich contractor as well as the political mauager and alter ego of H. O. T.

Mr. Flynn is very domestic in his habits, and by no means convivial in his disposition. He moves in the best circles of society, and, with his wife, who is a charming lady, is a great social favorite, A year ago last spring he visited France with Mrs. Flynn, carrying letters of introduction from President Cleveland to President Grevy, and was a social lion during his stay in Paris. In his daily life Mr. Flynn is reticent and a good listener. He has but little to say, but that little is right to the point, and it is said the same holds true of him in political

"JULIA, my little cherub, when does your sister Ida return?" Julia-"I don't know." "Didn't she say anything before she went away?" Julia—"She said that if you came to see her she'd be gone till doomsday.'

"AND how does Charlie like going to school?" kindly inquired a good man of a six-year-old boy. "I like going well enough," replied the embryo statesman, ingenuously; "but I don't like staying after I

CLOTH shoos-shaking the dress at anything to scare it-say hens or mad dogs.

MOTHER-IN-LAW IN TURKEY.

The Importance of Her Office at the Bridal Bath. [S. S. Cox, in North American Review.

cinnamon," and sweetmeats of every description and flavor. The Turkish women, not unlike the "children of the azure sheen," are very fond of confectionery. The greatest attention is paid, also, in procuring the rarest and most elegant suits for the bath. A competitive but friendly excitement arises between the families; for the Turks are as the fashionable belle at Schevingen or Newport. Each person is to be furnished with a suit of the rarest quality. The bride, or the nominee for that parasol, to the bath. She is accompa- | pocketed. nied by her mother and all the women of her house. The servants and slaves different ways. There are probably are summoned for this service; and the twenty of the present House who let more numerous these are the more the display of luxury is enhanced. As soon | these are Scott and Everhart, of Pennas the parties meet there is a series of sylvania; Rowell, of Illinois; Boutelle, endless compliments. In this the Turk- of Maine; Henley, of California; Jones, ish people excel. Coffee and sherbet are | Stewart, and Reagan, of Texas; Ellsserved around to the company, which bury, of Ohio; Stone, of Massachusetts; is seated on the divans. Amid clouds of and Wakefield, of Minnesota. Scott, smoke from narghileh, pipe and cigar- has over a year's salary owing himette, and with gossip and laughter which about \$6,000. The other members "makes old wrinkles come," the future | mentioned have from \$1,000 to \$3,000 mother-in-law adroitly seats herself by to their credit. There are a couple of the nominee. She persuades her to talk. Unconscious of the object, the girl undergoes a skillful cross-examina- bank. They borrow or get in advance tion. Her intellectual and moral character is thoroughly scrutinized. Her the end of the month they have nothlife, with its tastes and qualities, is ing. The great majority of the mem-winnowed. When the smoking termi- bers draw all that is coming to them at nates there is the disrobing in order to the end of each month, particularly go into the interior of the bath. Then those who have their families with follows the robing for the bath. The them. Some of them never see an outbath being intensely hot, the robing is | side bank, but let their monthly salary not cumbrons or extensive. It consists simply of a hig towel around the waist covering the person down to the knees, and a second towel which is thrown over the shoulders like a sash. This last towel is taken off as soon as the interior of the bath is entered, as the heat and perspiration consequent make it intolerable. Gibbon says that Zeno-bia, when led in triumph by Aurelian, almost fainted under the intolerable burden of jewelry. Not so with our candidate for the bridal office. Her decorations are reserved for her triumphal procession and entry into her new household. The hair is unloosened and hangs over the shoulders. Each lady is taken care of by one or two servants; but the future mother-in-law never quits the nominee. She makes thorough investigation until the bath its mouth is in the Arctic seas. It is is over. If, like the sisters of the Gorgons, the Greee who had but one eye and one tooth among the entire sisterhood with which to go out and make the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its their calls, our nominee should be volume more than a thousand times found wanting in these or any other greater. Its waters, as far as the Caroprerequisites to healthy and beautiful lina coasts, are of indigo blue. These womanhood, is it not reasonable to be- are so distinctly marked that the comlieve that the future mother-in-law would discover the flaw and announce | with the eye. Often one-half the vessel the fact to her lord and husband?

Ordinary pilgrims remain at Mecca from ten to fifteen days after the completion of all the requisite ceremonial. Some, however, stay for several months, while others, again, dwell there for years; but residence at the holy city is not encouraged by Mohammedan authorities, nominally on the ground that it tends to lessen the respect due to the house of God; in reality, however, the difficulty of sojourning for any lengthened period in a town so ill calculated to support a large population, is probably the true cause of the objections raised against such a pious proceeding as remaining constantly in sight of the holy of holies. During the pilgrimage season furnished houses are generally hired for a few weeks, but the poorer classes live in free homes, termed ribats, built by rich and pious votaries for the benefit of such of their fellow-countrymen as cannot afford either to pay rent or to hire rooms. It not uncommonly happens, however, that the purpose of the founder is defeated, owing to the circumstance that the occupier has to pay the manager for the privilege of living rent free, and the highest bidder is pretty sure to win the day. Some ribats are reserved for the gentler sex. The welfare of the various peoples who flock to them is further promoted by the presence of agents charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the respective nations to which they belong. There is also a hospital, but the accommodation is limited; and, in spite of every precaution, the condition of the poor is most miserable. When they get ill, scarce a soul cares to attend to the hapless wretches, who cannot at times procure even that first necessary of life, water. Weak, sick, ill-fed, and houseless, they drag on a miserable existence in the streets, till death puts an end to the troubles which their fellow-creatures are unable or unwilling to assuage.

# Beau Brewster.

Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster, who was appointed Attorney General, was remarkable in his personal appearance. His face had been disfigured by a burn, received while he was heroically rescuing a relative from a fire, and personal appearance had won for him the appellation of "Beau Brewster." His coats were almost invariably lightcolored, his vests were of velvet, and, being cut low, exposed a shirt front of the finest cambric ruffles. His pantaloons, be they neutral-tinted checks or somber blacks, were models of the tailor's art, and his gaiter tops were invariably the whitest of white. He wore standing collars, a black stock, ruffled with a heavy gold seal. His white fur beaver hats, made on a modification of the old bell style, were worn anke win- the creator of the infinite. ter and summer. His hats, clothes, and shoes were made in London. In his A CONSIDERABLE gain in the weight jacket, out of the short sleeves of which gain in the proportion of sugar.

protruded his ruffled cuffs. Notwithstanding the fact that his costumes were of antique styles, Mr. Brewster could not be called anything but a well-dressed man, and the dignified manner The day is appointed for the bath.

Great preparations are made. It is tacitly understood, though not expressed, what the bath party means. The cooks of both parts are kept busy for several days. They prepare busy for several days. They prepare lavish. His capacity for hard work was positively marvelous.—Boston Reviset.

#### Pay of Congressmen.

When a member dies his pay ceases on the day of his death. The salary of the successor commences the day after the decease of the former member, though the election may not cecur for several months. The new member, in as particular about their bathing clothes other words, draws pay for time he never served.

mileage each way, or forty cents a mile ness. Life is too short to be worn out one way, and he can check for the full in petty worries, frettings, hatreds, and function, is arrayed in her most elegant amount of both trips when he takes his vexations. Let us think only on whatdress. She is gallanted in her best seat. He is allowed \$125 a year for soever things are pure and lovely and bravery of silk and satin, feredje and stationery. The most of this sum is

The members draw their money in their salaries run into nest eggs. Among dozen members who always overdraw, or, rather, borrow from the head of the sums ranging from \$10 to \$300, and at remain and draw it out in small sums. Others take out their salaries and place them in other banks. But this is not done as much as formerly. A number of them got caught in the Middleton Bank that broke some time ago.

Most of the members do all their financial business over the counter of the Congressional Bank, and some of them pile checks up as high as \$60,000 in a single session.—Washington Hatchet.

### The Gulf Stream.

In the ocean there is a river. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and the bottom are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain and the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other so majestic a flow of water. Its current is more swift than mon sea-water can be distinctly traced may be perceived floating in the Gulf Stream water while the other half is in the common water of the sea, so sharp is the line and the want of affinity between these waters; and such, too, the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of those of the Gulf Stream to mingle with the common waters of the sea. In addition to this there is another peculiar fact. The fishermen on the coast of Norway are supplied with wood from the tropics by the Gulf Stream. Think of the Arctic fishermen burning upon their hearths the palms of Hayti, the mahogany of Honduras, and the precious woods of the Amazon and the Orinoco.

Heat of the Gulf Stream. It is well understood that Great Britain and other parts of Northern Europe owe much to the warming influence of the Gulf Stream. The extent of the effect has been given in the calculations of Dr. James Croll, who has found that the amount of heat conveyed northward in the Atlantic by this stream is equivalent to 77,479,650,000, 000,000,000 foot-pounds of energy per day, which is equal to all the heat received by 1,560,935 square miles at the equator, and more heat than is conveyed by all the air currents. The heat of the arctic seas and North Atlantic would be diminished that much by the stoppage or diversion of the great ocean river.

# Shad in Fresh Water.

A peculiar freak of nature is presented in the result that attended the experiment of stocking Lake Ontario with shad seven years ago. Millions of them were hatched, but they were dwarfs. None of them grow to over seven inches long and they are not fit to eat. They increase rapidly and have become a choice morsel of food for the pickerel and bass. - Niagara Falls Courier.

# Wide Scope of Evil Sociability.

"Oh, well, you temperance people can talk al! you want, but you don't convince me that life amounts to anything without sociability," said a Chicago hotel guest to a visiting lecturer. "We are sociable enough," was the

answer. "Yes, but not in the right way. like to toast my friends." "So does the devil."-Chicago News,

BAKING was a recognized profession in Rome 170 B. C., and a few years afterward some Greeks migrated to that city, obtained several privileges, and subsequently a monopoly of the trade, In England it is probable that the earliest professional bakers were the monks.

Who can set bounds to the possibilities of a man? Once inhale the upper air, being admitted to behold the absocuffs, and an old-fashioned fob chain lute natures of justice and truth, and we learn that man has access to the entire mind of the Creator, is himself

study Mr. Brewster sometimes were a of beets grown under the influence of blue cutaway coat, but he oftener appeared in a fancily embroidered velvet in German experiments, with a smaller Transient Troubles.

If you would keep a book, and every day put down things that trouble you, and see what becomes of them, it would be a benefit to you. You allow a thing to annoy you just as you allow a fly to settle on you and plague you, and you lose your temper and you justify your-self in being thrown off your balance by causes which you do not trace out. But if you would see what it was that threw you off your balance, and put it down in your little book, and follow it out and see what becomes of it, you would see what a fool you were in the matter. The art of forgetting is a blessed art, but the art of overlooking is quite as important. And if we should take time to write down the origin, progress, and outcome of a few of our troubles it would make us ashamed of the fuss we made over them, and we should be glad to drop such things and A member is allowed twenty cents bury them at once in eternal forgetfulgentle and of good report.

> It's the man on the fence who feels the first puff of a political breeze.

To PROMOTE digestion, to keep the body nealthy and the mind clear, take Ayer's Pills.

WAITER, you can bring me a nice young chicken smothered in onions?" We doesn't kill 'em dat way, sah. We cuts off d'er heds.'

The color produced by Buckingham's Dys for the Whiskers is permanent and natural

WHEN is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on the banks and bracs brays).

Any man looks like a sloven with run-over neels. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots straight, 25c.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c. SECURITY SEC

The Conflict

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